SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853. NO. 13.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month. Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of

100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,
Bracelets, Cuff Pins and Armlets,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Mosline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars, Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys. Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature for the passage of an act to unite into one Company the Greensville and Roanoke Railroad Company, and the Petersburg Railroad Company.

November 17th, 1852. 2—1m.

CHEAP AS EVER!

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his town and country friends to his well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, fancy articles, &c., and I pledge myself not to be undersold by any one in the place; you will find the following, in part:

Groceries.

25 Barrels Brown, Pulverised, Crushed and Clarified Sugars, from 8½ to 12½ cents
12 Bags Rio and Laguara Coffee, best quality.
8 Bbls Roe-Herrings, prime article Tallow, Adamantine Candles.
A fine lot of Black and Green Tea in papers of ¼, ½, 1 pound papers.
3½ Chests, Gun Powder and Imperial Tea.
2 Casks of New Orleans Molasses, &c., &c.
100 pounds Baltimore Bacon, Sides and Shoulders.

Fancy Articles.

A finer lot, I am confident, never was offered in this market to be sold very cheap.

Guns and Cutlery.

12 Guns from five to thirty dollars,
Pistols of various kinds. A fine lot of table and pocket cutlery,

Confectionaries.

A fine lot of Candies of my own make at the usual low price of $15 per hundred pounds.
2 casks of preserved Ginger. Gum Drops of different kinds.
4 cases of Prunes in glass jars. 2 doz. fancy boxes.
200 lbs. Currents at the low price 12½ cents.
Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Walnuts, Almonds, Palm Nuts and Filberts. Matches lower than ever sold in this market; and many other articles in this line not necessary to mention.

Cigars.

50,000 of assorted brands and cheaper than can be found elsewhere in the city. Members of the Legislature and others who indulge in a smoke, are requested to call at my store. I have on hand a good lot of Snuff and Chewing Tobacco.

Burning Fluid.

3 Casks Burning Fluid at reduced price and warranted to be as good as any brought to the city. My town and country friends may rest assured that the above goods can be bought as cheap as the lowest seller dare offer them.

Norfolk Oysters,

I have made arrangements with dealers in Norfolk whereby I shall be enabled to furnish the city and country with Oysters. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1852. 103—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12,00 per month.

Fees for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half of the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.

October 10, 1852. 101—

REFERENCES.

Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. H. Ruffner, D. D., Kanawha co., Va.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city.
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D D., University of Va.,
Rev. R. H. Philips, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.,
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U. S. Court, Lexington, Va.,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. Moses D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.,
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.,
Rev. J. J. Smyth, Everittsville, N. C.,
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward co., Va.

The subscriber begs leave to add to his father's advertisement, inserted above, that any other information that may be desired in reference to his school, may be obtained of himself or of Mr. Cooke, at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

J. A. WADDELL.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now opening his FALL AND WINTER GOODS at his old stand, consisting in part of

White Welsh and English Flannels,
Twilled and Plain Red do.
Plaid and Plain Linseys, and Marlboro' Stripes,
Red Blankets, from good to superior fine,
8-4 Damask Table Diaper,
Hukaback, Russia, Bird-eyed, and Brown Diaper,
Diaper Twills, by the dozen, Linen Crush,
Irish Linen, Linen, Cambric and Long Lawn,
Bleached and Brown Shirting and Jeans,
12-4 Bleached Shirting, 5-4 Brown Shirting,
Extra Ettrick Osnaburg, very heavy 7-8 wide,
Bed Ticking and Apron Checks,
100 doz. Spool Cotton, White, Bl'k and Col'd.
Black and Assorted Sewing Silks, Stay Bindings,
Tidy and Darning Cotton, bl'k Darning Cotton,
White and bl'k Cotton Hose, Brown and Bleached Hose,
Bl'k and White Silk Hose, bl'k Raw Silk Hose,
Jaconette, Cambric, Plaid, Swiss and Mull Muslins.
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Carpet Binding and Drugget. For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Sept 21, 1852. 89—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree in the case of "Lucius J. Johnson and others v. Cornelia Johnson and others," entered at Fall Term, 1852, of Chowan Superior Court of Equity, I shall sell at Public Auction, before the Court House door in Edenton, on Monday the 27th day of December next,

The Large and Valuable Plantation,

upon which the late Charles E. Johnson resided, known as the BANDON FARM. This Plantation is situated immediately on the Chowan River, and adjoins the lands of Dr. T. D. Warren, William Privett, Edmund Brinkley, James L. Roberts, Thomas White, Hardy Cross, and the Parker land, and contains 2,350 ACRES. Attached to it is one of the most valuable Fisheries on Chowan River. The buildings, comprising a large and commodious Dwelling, and the necessary Farm-houses, are in good order. The location is one of the healthiest in this section of the State, and has excellent water.

The terms of the sale are a credit of ONE, TWO and THREE years—the Notes to be well secured, and to draw interest from date. About one hundred dollars will be required in Cash.

TH. C. MANNING, C. & M. E., C. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—td.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, on the 28th of December, at the Court House in Oxford, will positively sell to the highest bidder the valuable HOUSE AND LOT once owned by Joseph Littlejohn, Sr., in the town of Oxford, now belonging to the Estate of the late Robert Taylor, dec'd. on a credit of one and two years with interest from date of sale, in bonds of approved surety. This property contains 104 acres of land, three fourths of which are in woods, a fine two story dwelling house, having eight rooms, with fire places, a garret with three rooms and a cellar with four rooms, all well finished off, an entry with a passage with all necessary out houses; and situated on a high eminence half a mile from the Court House midst a large grove of fine oaks commanding a view of town in front, with a very fine spring on the premises as near the house as could be desired. This situation is admirably suited to those who desire to be convenient to the Male and Female Schools and business of the place.

Those desiring information are referred to
Maj. C. L. Hinton, of Raleigh,
Gen. Joseph B. Littlejohn, of Franklin,
Richard Smith Esq., of Caswell,
Robt. B. Gilliam, Esq, of Oxford,
Thomas Speller, Esq., of Bertie,
Thomas Alston, Esq. of Warren,
Col. R. O. Britton, of Petersburg,
Dr. Thos. Gilliam, of Fayetteville.

By the Executors of
ROB'T. TAYLOR, Dec'd.

Oxford, Nov. 9, 1852. 104—td.

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admiralty.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 King Square, Goswell Road, London.

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, and no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods*, of the latest importations and fashions from *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots*, and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!

TATE & CO. have this day received another large lot of the latest styles of Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured by ourselves expressly for our own Wholesale and Retail trade, and warranted to give satisfaction. We name in part—extra-fine black, blue, brown and olive colored Beaver Over Sacks, fine and extra-fine Dress and Frocks of various styles, do Satin silk Velvet, Cashmere and merino Vests, fine and extra-fine black; doeskin and fancy cassimere Pants, likewise, a very large lot of medium and low priced in great abundance, all of which we will sell as low as such goods can be bought in any city in the United States, wholesale or retail. Call on TATE & CO. for bargains.

N. B. We would respectfully say to those who have left their measures for Clothing that they are all received in fine order.

TATE & CO.,
West side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

November 29th, 1852. 5—

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—(15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crockers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

The Huntress Sul-Malla!

Who moves so stately on Lumon, at the roar of the foamy waters? Her hair falls upon her heaving breast, white is her arm behind, as slow she bends the bow! Why dost thou wander in deserts, like a light through a cloudy field? The young Roes are panting by their secret rocks. Return thou daughter of Kings, the cloudy night is near!

It was the young branch of green Inishuna, Sul-Malla of blue eyes. She sent the bard from her rock to bid us to her feast. Amidst the song we sat down in Cluba's Echoing Hall; white moved the hands of Sul-Malla, on the trembling strings, half heard amidst the sound, was the name of the

Truly Fortunate and Far-Famed

Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO,

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

"There are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither, though the Earth
Forgets her Empires."

These lines the ill-fated Byron must have designed should apply to the bright deeds and undying name of the world-renowned and universally admitted "greatest of the great," of all earthly Prize Sellers,

The old Established and Popular

FAVORITES OF FORTUNE

PYFER & CO.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Citizens of the Union! We here present to you the nucleus of the Brilliant Lotteries for December. One order may crown your wishes. Thousands are now rushing to this inexhaustible fountain of wealth, and the sanitary effect is witnessed in the Palaces of the Rich.

The experience of every day teaches the vital necessity of wealth.

"O 'tis a sweet companion! Kind and true!
A man may trust it, when his father cheats him,
Brother, or friend or wife. O wonderous pelf,
That which makes all men false, is true itself."

Splendid Schemes for December, 1852.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Dec.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Prize of Packages
1	$36,623	75 Nos	12 drawn	$10	$35 00
2	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
3	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
4	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
6	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
7	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
9	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
10	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	13 00
11	52,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	15	45 00
13	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
14	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
16	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	33,461	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
20	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
25	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
27	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
28	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
29	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00
30	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
31	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

EVERY DAY OUR LUCK INCREASES!

$20,000 sent to Perry County, Tennessee; $18,000 sent to South Carolina; $15,000 sent to South Carolina; $10,000 sent to Georgia; $25,000 sent to North Carolina; $12,000 sent to Virginia; 10,596 sent to North Carolina; $13,000 sent to Alabama; $9,000 sent to Tennessee.

So we go—every day selling and paying the Prizes, and raising the poor man to a level with the rich "Nabob." Thousands who once never read a lottery advertisement, are now awakening to the importance of this beautiful system of realizing Fortunes from small outlays. How easy can the price of a Package or single Ticket be saved, "little by little," to invest in the

Maryland Lotteries!

PYFER & CO. SUB-AGENTS.

Think how pleasant it will be to have "Fortune buckled on your back," in this easy manner, and no longer hesitate to make at least one trial, at the truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

December 1st, 1852. 6—

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hand and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes.

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,
Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

A Good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES, Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.

Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots. A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1852. 88—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature to incorporate the "Manteo Mining Company."

Nov 20, 1852. 4—

Old English Pine Apples, and Philadelphia made Cheese, just arrived at TUCKER'S.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Monday, the 3rd of January next, under the charge of Mr. A. DAVIS, a gentleman of several years experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated about a half mile from the old Midway Academy, equi-distant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs, in one of the most healthy sections of the State.

This institution is preparatory to any College the student may prefer. The rooms will be neat and comfortable and every facility afforded the students to enable them to pursue their studies. Board can be had with either of the subscribers and Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, at $7,00 per month. No extra charge for lights.

English Branches $10 per session,
Languages $15 per session.

W. J. BRANCH,
JOHN J. JONES,
THOMAS A. PERSON.
NATH'L. H. MACON.

Nov. 8, 1852. 6—4w.

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the above institution are happy to inform the public that they have secured the services of Mr. WILLIAM MAGHEE, of Petersburg, Va., as Principal of the Academy. Mr. Maghee is a fine scholar, an experienced and skilful instructor of youth, and a gentleman of high character for virtue, morality and piety. He brings with him a high recommendation from men of standing and intelligence in the town of Petersburg, where he is well known. Mr. Maghee will be aided in the department of Mathematics and natural Philosophy by Mr. Algernon Batte, who has been a student at the University of Virginia, from which institution he brings sufficient testimonals of his qualifications. Mr. Batte has had the advantage of several years experience in teaching.

The next session of the institution will commence on the second Monday in January next. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms either with the Principal of the Academy or with Benjamin E. Cooke, Sr., a member of the Board of Trustees.

TERMS—$15 per session for Latin scholars; $12 50 per session for English scholars. An extra charge of $10 will be made against each student who may take lessons in natural philosophy. Each scholar will be charged one dollar during the Fall session and two dollars during the Spring session, for fuel.

W. N. EDWARDS, *Pres't.*

December 1st, 1852. 6—5w.

Register copy.

VALLEY ACADEMY.

THIS institution is situated in the beautiful and retired Valley of the Yadkin, seven miles north of Lenoir, county seat of Caldwell, N. C. The Spring session will commence January 5th, 1853.

Tuition in advance, for Classics, per session, $18 00
" " English, " $10 to 12 50
Boarding, including all expenses, " $30 00

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter School; no deduction, however, for loss of time thereafter, except in case of protracted illness.

For further information, enquire of W. J. Bingham, Bethmont, Orange county; S. F. Patterson and E. W. Jones, Fort Defiance, or James Harper, Esq., Lenoir, N. C.

E. W. FAUCETTE, Principal.

Fort Defiance P. O., N. C.
November 26th, 1852. 5—5t.

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on Wednesday the 15th of December. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The next Session will commence on Wednesday the 4th of January, and continue five months, under the supervision of present Principal, Mr. John Williams, a graduate of Randolph Macon College, who has proved himself to be, in every sense of the word, qualified to conduct the Institution to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The public may rest assured that the morals of the Students will be strictly guarded, and every exertion made on the part of its managers to make South Lowell one of the safest and best Schools of the same grade in North Carolina.

Tuition paid in advance.

Board per month, 6 50
Tuition, primary, 10 00
Higher, English, 12 50
Languages, 15 00

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec.*

November 27. 6 4w.

TAN-YARD FOR SALE.

HAVING qualified as executors of the last will and testament of H. R. Dusenbery, dec'd., we will sell at public sale, in the town of Lexington, on the 4th of January next, a large and valuable Tan-Yard, with all its stock of tools, bark and vats of Leather. Together with a house and lot on the Factory row, formerly used as a residence for the Tanner. To those acquainted with the above property, it is unnecessary to say any thing farther, but to others, we would say, that its business connections are probably as extensive, and its reputation as widely known, as that of any Tannery in the State. At the same time a very large stock of Harness, Spanish Sole, and Upper Leather, Northern Calf-Skins will be opened for sale. The whole stock of leather will be sold privately for cash or approved notes. Conditions made known on the day of sale.

JAMES DUSENBERY,
JAMES P. STIMSON,
Executors.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1852. 6—4t.

MASONIC INSTITUTE, Germanton, N. C.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS R. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open Thursday, January 6th, 1853. It is very important that those intending to enter, should be present on the first day. The several departments mentioned above will receive the special attention of those having charge of them. In the department of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is superior, and cost nearly $700. The Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and $15 per session. Board is $6 per month, including fuel and washing.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal.

November 26th, 1852. 5—16thJan.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE spring session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of January next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS. Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15,00
English, 10,00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin and Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session. SAML. W. HUGHES, Principal.

November 30th, 1852. 6—3w.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy.

THE 23rd Session will commence on the 1st of January, 1853.

Raleigh, November 19th, 1852. 5—1y.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surpianted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 16—tf.

Tar River Academy.

THE first session of this School will commence on the 12th day of January next.

Terms per session of five months:

The English branches, $7 50, $10, $12 50, according to advancement.
Higher Languages, $15.

The Trustees consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. John F. Dance, who has had charge of the School for the present year, and has given entire satisfaction. Board can be secured with the Trustees at $5 per month, which very low price is adopted for the purpose of enabling them the better to educate their own sons by securing students at a distance.

The School is located in Granville County, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy and moral neighborhood, with as few temptations to vice and immorality as any, and convenient to several Churches of the different denominations. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, WILLIAM CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALKER, JAS. C. COZART,
LEWIS P. ALLEN.

Tar River P. O., }
Granville Co., }

7—wtd.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that eligible and central Ware-house (4 story) with Wharf property attached (in fee) so long occupied by him. It is one of the best stands in the City for conducting a flourishing business.

Also, his dwelling house and lot situated in a very airy and healthy part of the city. The House contains nine rooms and has every convenience. The lot is 64 feet by 200 feet, and has in addition to the dwelling a large out Kitchen, with servant's rooms above, Spring house, cistern, and well of water. The subscriber having determined to leave Norfolk, is induced to sell at a great sacrifice. Apply to

P. S. SCHLIECKES,
Norfolk, Va.

November 29th, 1852. 5—5w.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.
No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

MACK MANUAL.

DANA'S Mack Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodgor's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

A CITIZEN of this State wishes to obtain, for a term of years, a loan of $10,000, interest to be punctually paid either annually or semi-annually as may be agreed upon. Security to be given that will be *perfectly satisfactory.* Any person desiring to make a safe investment of the amount named, will address "Gulick & Richardson, Goldsborough, N. C.," Publishers of the "Republican and Patriot," for further information.

Goldsborough, Nov. 27, 1852. 6—6t.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the late firm of W. G. & B. H. Freeman are requested to come forward and settle, as the money belonging to the firm, and which ought, in good faith, to have been applied to the payment of the firm debts, has been loaned out by Lucien Battle, Administrator of the Estate of B. H. Freeman; consequently the firm liabilities are unliquidated, due and unpaid, and further indulgence cannot be given.

WM. G. FREEMAN,
Surviving Partner.

Nashville, N. C., Dec. 1, 1852. 949—wtf.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence on the 6th of January next.

Circulars containing the plan of the School and terms will be forwarded to such as desire them.

Address Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., Melville P.

SPEECH OF GEN. BROGDEN,

OF WAYNE,

Delivered in the Senate of the General Assembly of North Carolina, December 3d, 1852, on the subject of Equal Suffrage.

Mr. SPEAKER: I regard the subject now before the Senate as one of great importance to a large majority of the freemen of North Carolina. Its intrinsic value is far above all price, because the high privilege of the elective franchise cannot be estimated by any pecuniary consideration. It is not my purpose to enter into an elaborate discussion of this question at this time, because it would be unnecessary even if I possessed the ability to do so. This great popular question of republican liberty and political equality has engaged the pens and tongues of many of the brightest intellects in the State during the last four years. It would therefore be fruitless for me now to attempt to throw any new lights upon this subject. I have not the vanity to suppose that I can do it justice, and for any one to try

> "To gild refined gold, to paint the lilly,
> To throw a perfume on the violet,
> To smooth the ice, or add another hue
> Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
> To seek the beauteous eye of Heaven to garnish,
> Is wasteful, and ridiculous excess."

But while I shall not adorn this question with flowers of eloquence or decorate it with garlands of fancy, I shall endeavor to clothe it in the plain and simple attire of truth.

Public opinion in this enlightened age is to be respected and obeyed. Its decrees are to be taken as irrefutable and conclusive evidence in favor of Constitutional reform. The fiat of the people has gone forth in favor of Equal Suffrage, by legislative enactment, and that is the mode prescribed by the Constitution for its own amendment.

Look at the evidences of public opinion in relation to this subject. In 1846 it was not brought into the canvass for Governor, and the Whig candidate for that office was elected by a majority of 7,853 votes. In 1848 the Democratic candidate for Governor declared himself in favor of amending our State Constitution by the Legislature, so as to give all who are entitled to vote in the Commons the privilege to vote in the Senate also. This proposition was so just and reasonable that the Whig majority in the State for Governor, in 1848, was reduced to 854. As evidence of the potent effect produced in the public mind, by the question of Constitutional amendment, the Presidential election took place in November, 1848, and the Whig candidate for President received a majority of 8,681 votes in this State. But the principle of Equal Suffrage did not stop on account of the election of a Whig Governor in 1848 by only 854 votes. It continued to grow and increase in strength, and the Democratic candidate for Governor again brought it before the people in the canvass of 1850, and he was elected by a majority of 2,774 votes. Here is undoubted and unequivocal testimony that the people of the State are in favor of Equal Suffrage. This fact was evidently indicated by the election for Governor in 1848, and it was much more decisively established by the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1850, and a sufficient Democratic majority in the Legislature of that year to pass the Equal Suffrage act by the necessary Constitutional majority. That act was published in all the newspapers in the State, and at the Court-House in every County; the people have examined it for themselves, and they have placed the indelible seal of their approbation upon it, as manifested at every election for Governor since it was brought forward in the canvass in 1848. It has been repeatedly discussed in every County in the State, and its inherent merits are far beyond all doubt.

The most practicable mode of amending our Constitution is by the Legislature—that mode was adopted by the last Legislature. The bill proposing to amend the Constitution of North Carolina was read three times in each House, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and has been duly published for six months previous to the election of the members to the present General Assembly. It is the purpose of the bill now under consideration to re-enact and agree to the alteration proposed in and by the bill aforesaid, by the concurring votes of two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of this General Assembly after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days in each House.

This is the only available mode of amending our Constitution, and it is the surest, the safest, and the best mode of accomplishing that object. It is moreover in perfect congruity with republican principles; because any bill proposing to amend the Constitution of this State is required to pass by a majority of three-fifths of all the members of both Houses of one Legislature, and it must be published for six months previous to the election of members of the next ensuing Legislature, and the same proposition must then pass by a majority of two-thirds of the whole representation in each House. After the proposed amendment has been thus passed by two successive Legislatures it has to be submitted to all the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons to vote for its ratification or rejection.

This provision was intended to guard against all hasty or imprudent changes of the Constitution by allowing full and ample time for considering the proposed amendment before it is finally adopted. The legislative mode of amending the Constitution is the most practicable and economical mode, and it is certainly the only one, at this time, that can succeed. It is just in principle and republican in character.

The expense of amending the Constitution by the Legislature has been incurred, and it is less than $2,000. As this proposed amendment to the Constitution is partly consummated let it progress to completion. Let it not be destroyed after having been so long on public probation. Let it not be forsaken in the hour of its trial. Let the judgment of the Senate be pronounced in its favor. And let justice be done to the people of North Carolina. Why should this important measure be rejected after it has received their approbation? Why not carry into effect this reform as it is proposed? Why should public opinion be unheeded?

The Convention mode of amending the Constitution cannot succeed. It was opposed by some of the ablest members of the Convention of 1835, which reformed our present Constitution. William Gaston, William B. Meares and Charles Fisher were distinguished members of that Convention, and their opinions on that occasion are entitled to the highest respect. Judge Gaston was an honest and able statesman, and no one ever doubted his great abilities and eminent virtues. In speaking of a Convention to amend the Constitution Mr. Gaston said: "We are called on by every consideration *not to sanction the principle that a bare majority may authorize a Convention*; if we do we shall be exposed to continual fluctuations. The people have, it is true, the sacred right of revolution—they possess the power of rising in their might, and upturning the fundamental principles of government; but they cannot do it unless the emergency is great." Mr. Gaston concluded by saying, "if the right of a bare majority to call a Convention were recognized in the Constitution he would not give one fig for all the matters which the Convention had been engaged in adjusting since it assembled. Instead of any permanent regulations every thing would be set afloat, and we should have a new Constitution every two or three years."

These were some of the sentiments of that eminent jurist and patriotic citizen, William Gaston. His opinions in relation to calling a Convention to amend the Constitution are entitled to consideration, because he possessed an extensive knowledge of the affairs of government and of the disposition of mankind.

Mr. Meares, another talented and efficient member of the Convention of 1835, and on whose motion it was provided that no Convention should be called in future, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly, said: "It might be supposed by some, that he was influenced by sectional feelings in introducing this amendment; but it was not true. All who had observed his course would admit that he was as little liable to the charge of legislating under the influence of sectional views as any one on that floor. It is well known that a large portion of the people of North Carolina are in favor of adopting white population as the basis of representation. He was radically opposed to such a basis, and would prefer living under any republican government, to one recognising the principle of mere numbers as the basis of its representation. TO GUARD AGAINST THIS WAS THE OBJECT OF THIS AMENDMENT."

These were the honest opinions of Mr. Meares, frankly and candidly declared.

Mr. Fisher said: "For himself, he was opposed to an easy mode of obtaining a Convention, and *decidedly preferred the plan of amending the Constitution through the Legislature.*"

He was an able and eminent member of the Convention which reformed the Constitution of North Carolina in 1835, from the western part of the State. And although he was from that section, he was in favor of the republican mode of "amending the Constitution through the Legislature."

I might refer to other members of that Convention who preferred the legislative plan, but I deem it unnecessary on this occasion. If a Convention was called it is entirely unknown how many different propositions would be submitted to alter the Constitution, and consequently the people might then have the disagreeable alternative presented to them either to vote for some objectionable amendments or against some which might be desirable if taken separately. They would have to accept all or refuse all; and the decision either way, on several amendments at the same time, would be very likely to produce dissatisfaction in some sections of the State. It is to be feared that sectional interests would be aroused in opposition to each other, and that sectional feuds, in relation to the acquisition of power, would be engendered, greatly injurious to the progressive improvement of the State, and detrimental to the best interests of the people.

There is manifest cause to suspect that such consequences would be produced by a Convention as would mar and disturb that fraternal harmony, which is always needful to promote the prosperity and welfare of the people. It would be apt to foster sectional dissensions and controversies, leading to the most dangerous and disastrous consequences, pernicious to republican principles and to the advancing spirit of the age in which we live. Nothing is more calculated to retard any improvement in government than intestine disputes and broils. These natural obstacles are generally in proportion to the value of the object. If it is a measure of public utility, it should be fairly and impartially investigated and decided upon according to its own merits. This proposition is unquestionably true with reference to equal suffrage by legislative amendment of the Constitution. It is entirely disconnected from other usual matters of legislation, and therefore it stands fairly and justly upon its merits. This particular mode and particular amendment has been fully discussed throughout the State, and the people have formed and expressed their opinions upon it in a manner too decisive to be misunderstood or mistaken. They have decided in favor of this measure, in direct and positive terms, and they wish that decision to be confirmed.

The Senate of North Carolina is based upon public taxes. It is declared in the Constitution of this State, that the Senatorial districts shall be laid off "*in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the five years preceding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment.*"

According to this express provision in the Constitution, the Senate is formed upon public taxes arising from all common and usual sources of revenue. The State tax upon all taxable polls contributes to make up the ratio, upon which the Senate is apportioned, although a man who is entitled to vote in the Commons is not permitted to vote in the Senate except he owns at least 50 acres of land. He may own that number of acres and he can vote in the Senate, without any regard to the amount of public taxes which he pays. If his 50 acres should be valued at $100, he would pay a tax of six cents to the State, and if he did not pay that much he would nevertheless be entitled to vote in the Senate. A man who does not own 50 acres of land is excluded from exercising that privilege, although he may own $100,000 worth of other property. He may be in possession of property enough to require and compel him to pay a public tax of $500, and still he is not permitted to vote for a man to represent his interest in the Senate. Taxation and representation should go together, upon the same principle that "allegiance and protection are in their nature reciprocal." The whole amount of public taxes paid into the Treasury, on all the taxable lands in this State, during the last five years, is not one third of the taxes paid into the Treasury from all other sources of revenue for the same length of time.

It is the purpose of our laws to require all persons to pay public taxes in proportion to their wealth. According to this equitable principle of taxation, the rich and the poor all occupy the same relative position; and there is no good cause why all who are entitled to vote in the Commons, should not also vote in the Senate. The poor men have ever maintained their country's cause in times of difficulty and danger. They have always been the friends of freedom and the foes of tyranny; and whenever the country has called for aid to protect her rights and vindicate her honor, they have been ready and willing to perform their duties.

The doctrine that property is the only test of merit, is contrary to the genius of free institutions. It is a doctrine more suitable to aristocracies and monarchies than to a democratic republican form of government. It is recognized in all the empires and kingdoms of the world where the great body of the people are bound down with the chains of despotism, and have the galling and oppressive yoke of bondage upon them. Such an aristocratic doctrine can only be maintained in governments ruled by kings and nobles, and is wholly inconsistent with the great fundamental principles of republican freedom and equality.

It is now proposed to strike the last vestige of aristocracy from the Constitution of North Carolina, by giving all qualified voters for members of the House of Commons the right to vote also for Senator. The most discreet and judicious plan for carrying out this measure of reform is through the Legislature. This is the most direct and conservative mode of amending our Constitution, and the only one which is practicable and expedient.

The impracticability and impropriety of amending the Constitution by an open and unlimited Convention may be fairly illustrated by the multiplicity of acts passed at one session of the Legislature. So it would be with a Convention. Several amendments to the Constitution would doubtless be proposed together, without allowing each amendment to stand upon its own merits, and to be voted upon separately by the people. They would either have to vote for some amendments which they did not approve, or against some which they did approve. A Convention would produce this inevitable effect. It would stir up sectional strife and prejudices, whose blighting effects and influences upon the political prosperity of the people would be more or less experienced in all portions of North Carolina.

The people of the State are in favor of a moderate, just and equitable system of taxation for the necessary support of the State government. But suppose the Legislature, for the purpose of increasing the public revenue in the State, to meet the demands on the Public Treasury, should amend the present revenue law by laying an annual tax of $10 on each head of horses and mules, owned by every person in the State, and $3 on each head of cattle, and $1 on each head of hogs in the State; and suppose this odious and oppressive system of taxation was submitted to all the qualified voters in the State, for its ratification or rejection. The people would certainly reject this ruinous revenue law, if it was to be voted upon all together, while they might be in favor of a just and equal law upon the subject, which would raise money enough to defray the ordinary expenses of the State.

So it is in relation to banks. The people are in favor of a moderate number of solvent State banks founded upon safe and proper principles. But suppose a half dozen spurious banks should be established in every county in the State for the purpose of defrauding the public; and suppose all the qualified voters in the State should have the privilege allowed them of voting either for or against these fraudulent banks. The people would be sure to vote against all of them, although a few good banks established upon a proper basis might be placed with the fraudulent and spurious ones.

It might be the same case in respect to Railroads, and indeed to all other subjects of legislation. But the instances already given are sufficient to show the injustice and impropriety of voting upon several propositions at one and the same time. Each proposition ought to be decided upon its own merits, and especially every proposed alteration of the Constitution. If that was amended by a Convention, all the amendments proposed would have to be voted upon as a whole.

It is apparent from the last election for Governor of this State, that a large majority of the people are in favor of amending the Constitution through the Legislature. The most conclusive and undeniable evidence of this fact was produced by the election of Governor Reid, the firm and consistent advocate of equal suffrage, by a popular majority of about 5,550, at the time the legislative mode of amending the Constitution was pending before the people of the State. Their opinions have been pronounced upon this question, and I implore the Senate, in the name of fifty thousand freemen of North Carolina, to sustain the everliving cause of justice.

NOTE—Those Senators who voted for the Equal Suffrage bill, are Messrs. *Albritton, Arendell*, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Caldwell, Cannady, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, Wesley Jones, Kerr, *Lillington*, McDowell, McMillan, Murchison, Person, Shaw, Speight, *Steele*, Thomas, Ward, *Washington*, Watson, Withers and *Willey*—33.

The names in *italics* are Whigs.

Those Senators who voted against the bill, are Messrs. Albright, Bynum, Cowper, Gilmer, T. F. Jones, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Palmer, Parks, Richardson, Thompson and Woodfin—15.

These are all *Whigs*.

The bill not being agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in the Senate, the Speaker announced that it was rejected. Had the Speaker voted in the affirmative the bill would have passed.

DIPLOMATIC SALARIES. It having been proposed, a year or so ago, to raise the salaries of Foreign Ministers from the United States, Mr. Webster addressed circulars to various diplomatic representatives abroad, inquiring the cost of living. The replies of the Ministers, recently published, testify that they cannot live upon their salaries—that every article of food and apparel is very dear; indeed, that it is impossible for them to maintain a reciprocal social intercourse with the members of the government to which they are sent.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence thinks $80,000 necessary for the English Legation, and "deems it proper to add that his own expenses have exceeded this sum." Mr. Rives writes from Paris, that the items of "house rent, fuel and carriage hire nearly absorb the whole pay of the minister here,"—and that $13,700 is the minimum for which a foreign minister can reside in Paris, with a "decent regard for his position."

Mr. Neill Brown living *en garcon* at St. Petersburg, in what he calls a "medium style," has spent $600 the first year. If his family were with him, his salary would not be sufficient, and he thinks that, from a proper regard to the usefulness and dignity of the mission, "the salary should be increased to $12,000 per annum."

Mr. Folsom reports from the Hague a tabular statement of his expenses, item for item, making a total of $12,479 86 per annum. Fortunately for himself, Mr. Folson, like Mr. Lawrence can afford to exceed his salary, having a private income of $25,000 a year. Mr. Barringer gives a page of reasons why living is so expensive at Madrid, and puts his disbursements not including personal expenses, at $8,581, after an original outlay of $12,200.

Mr. McCurdy, of Vienna, has lived in a boarding house! but says, nevertheless, "that appearances are even more important for the purposes of insuring respect and influence here, than at London and Paris. Mr. Schwartz, the U. S. consul, estimates the necessary expenses of a charge at Vienna at $5,762. Mr. Barnard, at Berlin, found himself on the 9th December, 1852, $2,500 beyond his salary.

At Stockholm, the same discrepancy exists between the income of our minister and those of other powers. Mr. Schroeder has lived up to his income without being able to do all he could have wished. Social intercourse he thinks is of the highest international importance, indispensable in fact to reach the ear of very high personages. Still he, and he alone, of all the corps in Europe or in South America, finds his salary large enough, and "considers the resources provided for the *charge d'affairs* at this place to be sufficient."

Mr. Bayard puts his annual expenses at Brussels down at $9,884, and fortifies his position by a letter from a comfortable bachelor, Max Vandenburgh Esq., who writes that he lives in Antwerp, and spends 30,000 francs a year. Mr. Haddock, at Libson, is another charge who lives at a boarding house, where "additional charges are made for extra dinners or entertainments, or wine, if his habits required it." Three gentlemen whom he consulted thinks that $7,000 would be barely sufficient to cover the necessary cost of a diplomatic position in Libson.

Mr. Schenck, at Rio, thinks he may save $2,000 a year, but there is "his little family of children whom he had to leave behind him in the United States, to be supported and educated."

And so on through them all. Every one sings the same song, a song which we have not inappropriately termed the Beggars Opera. Every one tells the same story—a shabby genteel story it is, too. They are sent abroad, with rank and title, by a great nation to represent it—they find themselves, officially in the first society, of Europe, with incomes inadequate to the life they think themselves obliged to lead, and everywhere meet men bearing the same title as themselves, whose governments as a general rule, allow them three times as much money as they themselves receive.

NARROW MINDED MEN. Merchants who do not advertise are close and narrow-minded in their views, and a perfect type of the greedy impatience of the fellow who in order to realize a fortune by a single operation, killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. The same morbid contractedness of interest in advertising, is a kin to that of the farmer who stinted his land to halt the quantity of seed necessary to produce a full crop, under the expectation of saving at seed time, and at the same time of gathering in an abundant harvest. As a general rule, those who are wanting in the liberality necessary to make their business extensively known, will not hesitate to skin every customer who comes within their reach. Ladies are so sagacious. They know who advertise, and who do not, and they never expect a bargain in a non advertising establishment. So, too, with men. They say the man who does not advertise his goods, has nothing worth advertising, or if he has and does not, he is a skinflint, and it is better to keep out of his clutches.

THE TROUBLES ON THE RIO GRANDE. The New Orleans Crescent, in announcing that Carvajal, with four hundred Texas Rangers, had crossed the Rio Grande, and was on his march for Monterey, says:

"It was generally supposed that this movement on the part of Carvajal was at the invitation of the State of Tamaupilas, and further, that General Cruz, the military commandant at Camargo, was indirectly aiding it. The force under Carvajal's command is said to be composed almost entirely of the rangers called out by the Governor of Texas, for the defence of the frontier against the Indians, and which the Government of the United States refused to pay, or receive into service. The friends of the movement feel confident that by this time Carvajal is in command of the whole Sierra Madre and that his success is certain."

THE BOTTLE TRICK EXPLAINED. In this well known trick there are two puzzling points: first, how can fifty or a hundred wine glasses be filled from one quart bottle? and, secondly, how can six or eight different liquids be poured from the same bottle? The first wonder is explained thus: the glasses are so small and have such thick bottoms, that a full quart bottle will hold enough to fill eighty of them. The second marvel is managed in the following manner: the glasses are arranged on a tray in a particular manner by the conjurer, before the entertainment begins. The bottle is filled with a weak mixture of spirits of wine, water and sugar. At the bottom of each glass is a drop or two of some flavoring essence as noyau, essence of brandy, port wine, sherry, etc., and the operator is thus enabled to concoct a tolerable resemblance of fluid that is likely to be called for, and to supply a hundred persons or more with a sip of their favorite beverage from the "inexhaustible bottle."

OLD BULLION. Ex-Senator Benton said recently in conversation with a gentleman who spoke of his being the last of the group: "Yes," said he, "Clay, Webster, Calhoun are gone. Years ago Dr. ——— told me, when these men are dead you will be fresh and vigorous as ever. My habits of living do it; until I was thirty I drank nothing, sir! Since then I drank only what circumstances made it fit I should drink. Temperance and moderation keep me in health and strength. Besides I adopt the Roman regime—bathe with cold water and rub dry. That is exercise. None of your common flesh brushes, but such as they rub horses' legs with, sir!"

SCOLDING. I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How, then, can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

THE STANDARD

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1853.

THE SENATORSHIP.

The failure of the late Legislature to elect a Senator has created a general feeling of regret. This is the first instance of such an omission in the history of the State; and it is natural that the people should both regret the omission and inquire into the causes that led to it. As a faithful exponent of the public feeling and the public will, it is our duty to speak out, and we shall do so "without fear, favor or affection," but at the same time, we hope, in a spirit of justice, fairness, and courtesy. We shall impeach no man's motives—we shall speak merely of acts and of results, and leave the Democrats of the State to form their own conclusions.

Parties in the late Assembly stood, in the Senate 28 Democrats, 22 Whigs, and in the Commons 58 Democrats, 62 Whigs, counting Mr. Love, of Haywood, as a Democrat—making a Democratic majority of two on joint ballot. It was therefore necessary, in order to elect a Senator, that there should be a full concentration of the Democratic strength. One of the Democratic members from Orange was detained at home by affliction until about the middle of the session, and soon after the beginning of the session one of the Democratic members from Union was taken sick and confined to his room; but the member from Orange arrived in time to take part in the effort to elect, though, from these causes, the Senatorial struggle was postponed and delayed.

A caucus or meeting of the Democratic members was held, and the Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, was nominated for Senator. He received not merely a majority of the members present, but a majority of the entire Democratic representation in the General Assembly; and his nomination was afterwards unanimously agreed to. Under these circumstances the Democratic *people* had a right to expect, and they did expect, that he would be sustained by *every* Democratic member; but in this most just and reasonable expectation they were disappointed. Gen. Saunders, one of the Commoners from Wake, voted for Burton Craige, Esq., of Rowan, and Mr. Love, of Haywood, and Mr. Christmas, of Warren, voted, with some Whigs, for Gen. Saunders, while Mr. Cotten, of Chatham, and Mr. Watson, of Johnston, voted, with some other Whigs, for Mr. Shepard. Here, then, in the outset, the Democratic party was disorganized. The Whig leaders, who never intended, at any time, to permit either Gen. Saunders or Mr. Shepard to be elected, enjoyed this state of disorganization for some time; and they at length united their forces on Mr. Rayner, and afterwards on Mr. Woodfin. At one time, in the progress of the voting, Mr. Dobbin lacked but two votes of an election; and two of the three members—Messrs. Love, Cotten, and Watson—who voted for other gentlemen, could have secured his election.

The Democratic nominee was, therefore, defeated by a few men, and not by any lack of fidelity on the part of Democratic members generally. Indeed, the great body of the party stood by Mr. Dobbin with singular and most commendable firmness. He was their first choice—they felt that he had been fairly nominated, and they were determined that neither the responsibility of his defeat nor that of the election of a Whig Senator should be laid upon them. This feature in the struggle is most gratifying. It demonstrates that the great masses of the party, thus represented, are still sound—still true to usage and organization; and it affords a rallying point and room for hope and calculation in the future.

It is due to Gen. Saunders to state, that he voted for Mr. Dobbin towards the close of the contest, and that it was generally understood among his friends that his vote would be cast for him at any time when it could be ascertained it would elect him; but Gen. Cotten did not vote for Mr. Dobbin until after he was withdrawn, and Messrs. Love, Watson, and Christmas did not vote for him at all. Mr. Love, who was elected as a Democrat, voted twice for Mr. Woodfin, a most decided Consolidationist, in preference to Mr. Clingman, who received at one time nearly the entire Democratic vote. But this vote of Gen. Saunders at this late period for Mr. Dobbin, and this general understanding among his friends that he would vote for him at any time when he could secure his election, will not serve to excuse him for taking ground against the nominee of his party—of that party which has conferred upon him all the honors he has enjoyed, and to whose organization and unyielding devotion to principle in the County of Wake he was indebted for his seat in the late Assembly. That Gen. Saunders has served his party long and faithfully, we cheerfully admit; that he has given to its principles clear and powerful expositions before the people, and that he has reflected credit upon it in a representative capacity in public assemblies, we shall be the last to deny; but these considerations, instead of affording him a justification of his late course, actually imposed upon him, in our judgment, heavier obligations than rest upon most men to be true to its organization and its usages. We entertain the opinion, and we have no hesitation in expressing it, that if Gen. Saunders had come, in the outset, to the support of Mr. Dobbin, the moral force of his example and his vote would have brought in others to the support of that gentleman, and he would have been elected.

It is idle, at this time of day, for Gen. Saunders, for Mr. Shepard, or for any of those Democrats who sustained them in opposition to Mr. Dobbin, to offer excuses for the course they pursued. This is a free country, it is true, and they had a *right* to pursue this course; but then the exercise of this right carries with it the responsibility for consequences, whatever they may be. No party can exist without organization—without a subjection of the aspirations and ambition of the few to the will of the many, or without a concentration of its power to the advancement of the principles it professes. Parties are formed to promote and establish principles, not to honor or reward men; and that party which loses sight of principles in a contest about men, forfeits for the time its claims to public respect and degenerates into a faction held together by the hope of offices and "spoils."

It gives us no pleasure to pen this article. The readers of this journal will bear witness that we have stood forward, for many years, as the fast friend and supporter of both Gen. Saunders and Mr. Shepard. We desire to say nothing to wound their feelings, and it is far, very far from our intention to do them injustice. We are properly mindful, we trust, of the long-continued and important services which Gen. Saunders has rendered to the Democratic party, and of the zeal and ability displayed by Mr. Shepard during his public career; but principle and organization before men, and we therefore protest against their course in the late Senatorial struggle. We protest against it, because, if their friends had labored for the nominee, with their approbation, as they did for them, that nominee would have been elected—because the result has dissatisfied and dispirited the Democratic party throughout the State—because the Democratic people have been disappointed in their just expectations, and because party organization, so essential to party success and the advancement of great principles, has been disregarded and set at naught. If their course, and the conduct of Messrs. Love, Cotten, Christmas, and Watson should be approved by the party, there will be an end to organization and concerted effort, and two years hence we shall witness the election of two Whig Senators. It is of the first importance, therefore, that the Democrats of the State should take this matter into their own hands, and see to it that men are sent to the next Assembly who will stand firmly by the action of the party in caucus assembled, and give no hearing to the schemes or propositions of disorganizers. The Democratic party is now in the ascendant in this State, and that ascendency can be maintained in no other way than by a rigid adherence to the action of a majority, by doing justice to all sections, and by devotion to principle without regard to men.

MR. LOVE, OF HAYWOOD.

The Democrats of Haywood, we suppose, when they elected Mr. Love, thought they would have a reliable Democratic representative in the Assembly. We feel it our duty to assure them that in this supposition they were mistaken. That gentleman was one of the first to lead off for Gen. Saunders against the Democratic candidate for Senator; and in addition to this he voted for Mr. Woodfin for Senator, and suffered himself to be voted for by the Whig members in opposition to Mr. Courts, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer. He was a disorganizer from first to last.

We hope the Democrats of Haywood will take this young gentleman in hand, and teach him some more lessons in Democracy before they send him again to Raleigh. Give us a straight-forward, flat-footed Whig, always, to a disorganizing, half-hearted Democrat.

The Democratic party is now in the ascendency and is likely to remain so. That party is not only disposed but determined to do the Western people justice in every respect; and all that party asks, in order to do this justice, is time, co-operation on the part of Western men, and opportunity. But such representatives as Mr. Love, elected by one party, leaning to the other, and vibrating between both, can have but little influence in the councils or over the action of the majority.

Democrats, in laboring for the benefit and prosperity of the Western people, can act with Whigs as well as with Democrats, for they can know with whom they are dealing, and can act understandingly; but they can place no reliance upon a mongrel, who is one thing to-day, another to-morrow, and another on the day after. We hope our friends in Haywood and Jackson will think of these things, and act accordingly.

By the way, William H. Thomas—to whom the people of the West are indebted for this new County of Jackson—is one of the truest of men to party organization; and no member in the Assembly is more successful than he is in schemes for the benefit of his constituents. He *has* friends, for he is true to his friends, and they know where to find him. We make this statement by way of illustrating and enforcing the views above presented. If Haywood or Jackson could only send such another man as Thomas, or at least one as true to his friends as he is, all would be well.

☞ It is proper to state that the Senatorial and Congressional District bills passed at the late session of the Assembly, encountered the most decided opposition of a number of Democratic members. Mr. Cunningham and others, members of the Senate, protested on the Journals against the Congressional bill, and Mr. Berry, the Senator from Orange and Alamance, protested in the same way against the Senatorial bill. Gen. Pearson, the Senator from Northampton, spoke with much earnestness and animation in opposition to the Congressional apportionment; and so did Mr. Berry. Gen. Person was replied to briefly and warmly by Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, who was in favor of the bill.

REV. BISHOP IVES. Mr. J. H. Hobart publishes a note in the New York Commercial, stating that letters received from Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, and other members of the family travelling with him, dated at Paris, on different days since the report of his joining the Catholic Church was started, make no mention of it whatever, and are wholly irreconcilable with its having occurred.

☞ The Supreme Court of this State met in this City on Thursday last—present, Judges Nash, Pearson, and Battle. Judge Nash, we learn, has been elected Chief Justice. But few members of the legal profession in attendance. We learn that about twenty young gentlemen have applied for County Court license.

MR. CHERRY, THE REVOLUTIONIST.

This gentleman, one of the Commoners from the sober and conservative County of Bertie, acted a most conspicuous part in the effort which was made by Whig leaders on the 22d and 23d of December, to revolutionize the State government. In the course of the struggle on Wednesday, Mr. Cherry said he would make a proposition: The Whigs, he said, were willing to take the Senatorial bill offered by Mr. McIntyre, a Whig, with the amendment offered by Mr. Puryear, a Whig, and enquired if the Democrats would accept it. Some one answered in the negative, whereupon he declared "*this House, then, shall adjourn at twelve o'clock to-night!*" What did that mean? It meant that no Senatorial bill should pass—that the two Houses should be adjourned without day, and the result would have been, as Mr. Cherry himself admitted in the course of the struggle, that a Convention would have been necessary in order to form a new Constitution and to "re-construct the fabric of demolished government"!

Again, Mr. Cherry called upon the Whigs to stand firm, to resist the bill, and adjourn the Legislature; and declared in his place that he would move to adjourn, call the yeas and nays, and resort to all the parliamentary usages in his power to stave off the question until midnight. And now, what bill was this which he was thus resisting? Why, it was a bill which gave the Democrats 22 Districts, the Whigs 22, and left 6 in doubt—the very bill which had been agreed to by Mr. Philips, of Orange, the Whig member of the Committee of two, and reported by Mr. Avery and himself to the House! Give us, said Mr. Cherry in substance—give us what we demand—give it to us *now, or we will break up this government and send all interests back to chaos and disorder!* How different was the course of Mr. Philips, of Orange! *He* declared, in a spirit of true conservatism, that no such banner of disorganization should wave over him, and amid loud applause from both Democrats and Whigs, he protested against the revolutionary action of the leaders of his party.

Time wore on, until at length the Speaker took the matter into his own hands; and, by deserting Mr. Cherry and others, as Mr. Cherry charged on Thursday, he checked the revolution, but in order to do this he was compelled by the course of Mr. Cherry and his brother revolutionists to trample under foot the rules of order of the House.

On Thursday the contest was renewed, and, as the result of Whig action, the wheels of government rolled within ten minutes of the verge of chaos! Here again the Speaker interposed, and, by again violating the rules of order, prevented an adjournment of the House. The Speaker, it appears, was a party to the movement up to a certain time; and while he acknowledged this, and assumed his full share of the responsibility, he at the same time expressed his regret for the course he had pursued, and endeavored to atone for his error by a different course of conduct. Not so with Messrs. Cherry, Albertson, Alford, Caldwell, of Guilford, and others. They, with Mr. Cherry at their head, *braved it out to the last*—forced their own Speaker to resign by their rash and disorganizing conduct, and rushed the State government to the very brink of confusion and anarchy! And after all this, Mr. Cherry, in his personal explanation, endeavored to justify his conduct, and exclaimed, in a tone of baffled indignation, that "if when the crisis arrived, there had been any backing out, it was not chargeable to him." Instead of expressing regret for his conduct, and asking pardon of the House and the country, he gloried in it—he exulted that *he* had not changed in his purpose to obtain *party* advantages or revolutionize the government!

We leave this gentleman in the hands of his constituents. They, we feel confident, will deal with him in a proper manner at the polls.

We have barely commenced the discussion of this matter. In our next we shall pay our respects to the Editor of the Raleigh Register, who, it appears, is prepared to justify and defend this outrageous attempt to dissolve the government. We are determined that the people shall have all the facts and know all the men who took part in this unprecedented movement.

☞ The following neat and appropriate address was delivered by the Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, on adjourning the Senate *sine die* on the evening of the 27th December, 1852:

SENATORS: The Resolution just read affords the most gratifying assurance that my endeavors—faithful I hope they have been—to discharge worthily and acceptably to you, the duties confided to me, have not been altogether unavailing.

To the public man, the approbation of those he has served is his highest reward. For your generous bestowal of that reward upon my poor efforts in the Chair, and the indulgence, at all times, kindly extended to me, I pray you to accept my profound acknowledgements. With the examples of decorum, courtesy and dignity which have marked all the deliberations of the Senate, the task of your presiding officer could not have failed to be of easy performance. To such helps, and not to any merit of my own, I feel that I am indebted for whatever of success I may have attained. As for my poor self, give me leave once, but respectfully, to say, that in all I have done or said as the incumbent of the Chair, I have been prompted by motives whose object was singly and exclusively my country's good.

If Senators, in the course of our deliberations, any irritation has been occasioned, or any unkind expressions escaped us, let us, in the generous spirit of friendship, throw over them the mantle of forgetfulness, and recollect only the pleasures arising from association, and the consciousness, which I am sure pervades every bosom, that all have been actuated by a high sense of public duty.

We are now about to separate, many of us, perhaps for the last time. I cannot take leave of you, without offering you, in all the sincerity of my heart, my fervant prayers that the results of our labors may command the hearty well-done of our constituents, and eminently redound to the honor, prosperity and welfare of our beloved State.

I wish each and all of you a speedy and safe return to your families and friends—and that you and they may enjoy a long life of peace, health, and happiness.

It remains for me only to announce that the Senate stands adjourned *sine die*.

☞ After long-continued and heavy rains, the weather here is now cool and bracing. The papers state that a great deal of snow has fallen in the extreme Northern States during the last week or two.

☞ But little business has been disposed of thus far in Congress.

MESSRS. COURTS AND CLARKE.

A friend, whose good opinion is worth having, writing to us says: "Present my friendly regards to Mr. Courts, with a commendation for his able and statesmanlike Report. I see it has extended his reputation abroad to the New York papers. I was truly glad to hear of his re-election, and of that of my old classmate and friend, Maj. Clarke."

An effort was made at the late session to increase the salary of the Treasurer, and to provide a salary for a Clerk to the Comptroller. The Treasurer now receives $1,500, and the Comptroller $1.000. The increase proposed was not considerable, and was believed to be demanded and justified by the greatly augmented duties of these two officers. In addition to his other labors, it has been made the duty of the Treasurer to superintend the preparation of *coupon* bonds and dispose of them in the Northern market, if necessary; and this may add to his expenses, while it will certainly increase his labors and responsibilities. That officer has already saved thousands of dollars premium to the State by the energy and foresight he has displayed in making sale of State bonds.

The Comptroller's Office was never better filled, and never in a better condition than now. The accounts are kept in the best style—its immense masses of papers have been arranged, and indeed, the whole business committed to Maj. Clarke has been put upon a clearer and more comprehensive footing than at any former period. But in order to effect these results he has been compelled to labor day and night, and in addition to this to employ a Clerk, whom he has paid for his services out of his own pocket.

Under these circumstances, we think the Legislature would have been justified by the people in adding somewhat to the salaries of these officers; and we regret, on their account, that the bills referred to did not pass.

The truth is, the salaries of some of our public officers are insufficient; and it would be sound policy and true economy to increase them. The State ought to call the first talent into her service; and such talent, it must be borne in mind, can only be commanded and retained by adequate and just remuneration.

The almost total suspension of public business on account of Christmas holidays deprive us of the usual amount of news from abroad, and at the same time dispenses, in a great measure, with the necessity of remark. The letter of our Raleigh Correspondent gives the Legislative proceedings of Saturday. It will be seen that a bill has been passed re-districting the State for members of Congress. We have not had time to give the new scheme a careful examination, but from a hurried glance it would seem that the districts are pretty evenly distributed between parties. This district stands nearly as before, with the exception that we lose Onslow and gain Richmond. We must confess that we regret this change. We have been so long connected politically with the people of Onslow that we cannot contemplate even this amount of change without regret.

On Saturday a Superior Court Judge was also elected. Hon. R. M. Saunders, it will be seen, received the vote of *all* the Whigs, and some few Democrats, and was thus chosen over Hon Asa Biggs, who was regarded as the regular Democratic candidate for that office. Comment is unnecessary.

Wilmington Journal.

The laborious pleasures of the Christmas holiday must be the Editor's apology to the reader for the barren character of the Examiner. Christmas comes but once a year; not to say it profanely, we wish it never came at all. Time has been when we thought some sentimental reflections and learned remarks a necessary seasoning of a Christmas paper; but experience has taught us to regard this holiday as simply the greatest bore of the season. There is no Legislature, no Congress—nothing going on but eating, drinking, the hiring of negroes, and the paying of bills—the two last being the least delightful and most exacting of all human occupations. Schools and printing offices both claim the privileges of the Saturnalia, and custom gives it to them by a law less changeable than those of the Medes and the Persians. If the reader finds his newspaper unprofitable to-day, he had better console himself with prayers and plum-pudding—or by enclosing the arrears of his subscription in a letter to this office. If he takes the latter course we will guarantee him a better number next time.

Richmond Examiner.

GEN. PIERCE'S CABINET. It is stated that Gen. Pierce held a conference with invited friends, at the Tremont House, in Boston, on Saturday, regarding his Cabinet. Senator Hunter, of Virginia, who was present, had the refusal of the Treasury Department, and declined it. It is thought he may be urged into the Department of State, though disinclined to accept office.

It is also said that Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, has been fixed upon for Secretary of the Treasury; James C. Dobbin, of N. C., Secretary of the Navy; Jefferson Davis, of Miss., Secretary of War; A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tenn., Secretary of the Interior, and Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, (probably) Postmaster General.

Baltimore Sun.

THE NEXT PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR. The competition for premiums for field crops is invited by the officers of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society till the 15th of January next. The following are the premiums:

For the best five acres of corn $15; best acre of corn $8; best five acres of wheat $15; best acre of wheat $8; best acre of Irish potatoes $10; best half acre do $6; best five acre of rye $10; best five acres of oats $8; best five acres of barley $8; best five acres of timothy $8; best five acres of clover $8; best quarter acre of carrots $8; best quarter acre of ruta baga $8; best quarter acre of sugar beets $8; best quarter acre mangel wurzel $8; best quarter acre turnips $8.

A VALUABLE RELIC. Mrs. Clay, the venerated relict of Henry Clay, has presented to William Ogden Niles, of Washington city, through the hands of Hon. Charles Breckenridge, of Kentucky, a beautiful and valuable watch seal, which was the property of, and much prized by, her distinguished husband. The seal is of North Carolina gold, and the setting an exquisitely executed *intaglio* of Columbus. This is done in view of the long and steadfast devotion of Mr. Niles and his father to Mr. Clay.

JAPAN. It is estimated by an article in DeBow's Review that the trade of Japan with this country, if she opens her ports, will be worth more than $200,000,000 annually. This is more than the entire value of the annual exports of the United States to Great Britain. The population is put at 50,000,000. The Empire consists of three thousand eight hundred and fifty islands lying off the coast of China, having an area about equal to that of Germany, including Prussia and Austria, or about six times that of the State of New York.

LAND WARRANTS. Thompson's *Bank Note Reporter*, at New York, says: The impression is freely given by members of Congress that there will be nothing done with the public lands this session. This belief strengthens the market, and we quote:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
160 acre warrants	$147	$150
80 acre warrants	74	76
40 acre warrants	37¼	38¼

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. The train of cars on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, when within 10 or 12 miles of Portsmouth, Va., on Tuesday, ran over five cows, by which the passenger car was upset, and many of the passengers bruised and otherwise injured.

Pet, Int.

To the Voters of Rockingham county.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The trust confided to us, your representatives, will most probably terminate with this General Assembly. We therefore desire to lay before you an account of the manner we have discharged our duty: the present session has been of unusual importance, embracing questions of the highest magnitude, many of which cannot be alluded to in a circular of this kind, for want of room. A synopsis of such acts as most interest you has been made and is here presented.

The public finances is a subject always of interest to the tax payer, but especially so at this time, from the increased amount of revenue collected. The reports of the public officers show the taxes paid into the Treasury the last fiscal year from all sources to be $157,137, of which sum $37,059 was collected on land and town property, $36,133 on polls, $25,007 on interest tax, $12,822 on store tax, and $46,116 from all other sources.

The public debt is as follows:

State Bonds now issued,	$ 1,124,000
Loans for Internal Improvements to be issued hereafter,	2,140,000
	3,264,000

And a resolution has been passed authorizing the Public Treasurer to borrow the sum of $200,000 or so much as may be necessary to meet the demands on the Treasury until the meeting of the next General Assembly.

This course has been adopted in order to give time that those improvements now being constructed may be completed and fairly tried, hoping the profits would be sufficient to pay the interest on the debt caused by their creation; and if they proved a failure then the Legislature could lay a tax with more certainty as to the amount necessary.

We procured the passage of an act to pay tales jurors of our county. The act provides that, when a tales juror shall have actually served on the jury at least half the day the Court may be in session, then to be allowed to prove attendance for such time as actually served, and be paid the same per diem, and in the same way as the other jurors are now paid; and when such tales juror renders his verdict he is discharged by law and is not compelled to serve again unless re-summoned.

To provide for the location of School houses for Common Schools in each School district so as to combine the greatest convenience, the County Court is empowered on application to appoint Commissioners, who may select a suitable situation, condemn the land and assess the damage, provided the enclosures of citizens shall not be invaded.

The subject of our Common Schools is one of growing importance and continues to receive the fostering care of the Legislature. It is a well known fact that the system as it now stands has nearly destroyed the old plan of subscription Schools, without giving one in its stead suited to the public necessity. Like all new schemes complete success could not be expected, surrounded as it was with so many difficulties. The want of adequate means, the scarcity of competent teachers, a wide extent of territory and in many places thinly settled, and local inconveniences that could not be avoided, presented some of the obstacles to its successful operation.

This Legislature has created the office of a General Superintendent of Common Schools, to whom the County Superintendents shall make their reports. It is made his duty to collect accurate and full information of the condition and operations of the system as carried on in each county of the State; to ascertain the causes which have impeded the system in different sections; to collect statistics; to make reports to the Governor, furnishing detailed and succinct statements of the result of his enquiries in each county, with such suggestions and observations as may occur to him, and to superintend the operations of the system; to see that the laws in relation thereto are enforced; to see that the money appropriated for that purpose is not misapplied; and to issue circular letters with instructions and suggestions to the Examining Committees, and to do whatever may tend to elevate and advance the prosperity of the system.

The School law has been further amended by making it the duty of the County Superintendents to appoint a Committee of Examination, the Chairman to be one, and to continue in office for one year, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employment; to hold at least three sessions of examination. No certificate from Examining Committee to be in force longer than one year, and for the county only for which it was granted.

The income of the Literary Fund distributed this year among all the counties of the State was $128,104. Our county paid into the State Treasury, to defray the public expenses, the sum of $2,748 12, while the Literary Fund paid to our county, for the same time, $2,104 71, lacking but $643 41 of drawing from the Treasury as much as we paid in, demonstrating in a financial point of view, that this great system is not only relieving the burthens of taxation by sending its funds into every vicinity where they are expended directly among the tax payers, but the more valuable and important purpose of creating and diffusing among the great mass of children the blessings and incalculable advantages of an education.

The Literary Fund is invested in Bank and other stocks amounting to the sum of $1,538,995, besides 1,500.000 acres of swamp lands, destined, at some time, to add largely to this fund; and if the system of Common Schools is properly encouraged and protected, will diffuse its benefits throughout the State, until all can enjoy its rich fruits.

An act has been passed, authorizing the probate of deeds and bills of sale out of Court, in the same way as deeds of trusts are now proved.

The County Courts have been authorized to make reasonable compensation to Justices of the Peace for taking the lists of taxable property.

The sale of spirituous liquors has been prohibited to free negroes.

Chief Justice Ruffin having resigned his seat on the Supreme Court Bench, Judge Battle was elected to supply the vacancy, and R. M. Saunders was elected to supply the vacancy occasioned by Judge Battle's resignation.

Wm. Hill re-elected Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts re-elected State Treasurer.
Wm. J. Clarke re-elected Comptroller.

The following persons elected Councillors of State: W. Stallings, of Gates; W. K. Lane, of Wayne; Perrin Busbee, of Wake; W. S. Hill, of Guilford; R. S. French, of Robeson; A. Henderson, of Rowan; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford, has been elected General Superintendant of Common Schools.

We regret the necessity of having to admit the inability of this General Assemblemly to elect a United States Senator. It was generally understood that the Democratic party had two majority on joint ballot; early in the session a Democratic member of the House of Commons was taken sick and remained so many weeks, and so soon as he was able to leave his room returned to his home.

Mr. Dobbin, a member of the House of Commons, being the Democratic nominee, of course would not vote for himself, which caused the parties to be equal.

It is well known that several members who had been classed with the Democratic party would not vote with them, which was the cause of defeating the election; a great deal of time was consumed in balloting, when finally the election of a Senator was abandoned as hopeless.

State and County Agricultural Societies are authorized to be established. Any number of persons not less than ten, may associate themselves together and form a County Society to encourage and promote agriculture, domestic manufactures, and the mechanic arts, &c. When the Society is fully organized, and shall have paid to their Treasurer the sum of fifty dollars, the State Treasurer is directed to pay said Society fifty dollars—to be awarded by said Society in premiums on such live animals, articles of production, agricultural implements and tools, domestic manufactures, mechanical improvements and productions, as are of the growth and manufacture of the county, and on such experiments, discoveries or attainments in scientific or practical agriculture as are made in the county.

In laying off the Congressional Districts, the following counties compose the sixth district: Ashe, Surry, Yadkin, Alexander, Iredell, Stokes, Forsyth, Davie, Davidson and Rockingham. This arrangement was not satisfactory to us, and we voted against it.

Free Suffrage, originating in a spirit of patriotism and justice, based upon an equality of right, and sustained by a large majority of the people at the ballot-box, has failed to receive a two-thirds vote of both branches of this General Assembly, as required by the Constitution; sufficient for us to say, that it did not fail for want of our support. It passed the House of Commons, every democrat voting for it, but was lost in the Senate by one vote: every democrat voting for it except the Speaker, who was known to entertain opinions in opposition to it. Thus has fallen a measure, guaranteeing to every free white man the inestimable right of suffrage.

In closing this address, we would take the occasion to say, that the session now about to terminate, has been exceedingly laborious and responsible; that in passing on so many complicated and interesting questions, not to have committed some errors would hardly be supposed, but we assure you that our undivided attention and best judgment have been at all times exercised to promote and advance the welfare of our common country.

In returning to mingle with you in the social circle of private life, we cannot forego the expression of our grateful acknowledgments for the confidence reposed in us.

Your most obedient servants,

GEO. D. BOYD,
A. M. SCALES,
ALFRED REED.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 27th, 1852.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—2ND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

SENATE.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the War Department, with a statement of the unexpended balances of appropriations for that department.

Also, a communication from the Interior Department, with an account of navy pension fund.

On motion of Mr. Weller, the select committee on the charges against Mr. Bartlett, the Mexican boundary commissioner, were authorized to employ a clerk.

Mr. Cass submitted a resolution directing an enquiry into the expediency of granting land to Michigan and Wisconsin, to aid in the construction of certain railroads in those States. Adopted.

The Senate took up the bill for the relief of Brown, Russell & Co., and after debate it was passed.

Mr. Gwin introduced a joint resolution, directing that the census of California, taken by the State authorities, be printed with the returns of the United States census, and after a long debate it was passed.

A bill for the relief of Thomas B. Parsons, who in 1808 on the coast of Louisiana was injured in a successful endeavor to save the lives of seven American seamen, among whom was the present Commodore Jones, was taken up and passed.

A motion to adjourn till Thursday was rejected.

The private calender was taken up, and on a motion to postpone the first bill on it, no quorum voted.

And after a variety of motions, on which no quorum voted, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was introduced to pay Francis H. Smith, clerk of the judiciary committee, during an investigation of charges against J. C. Watson, District Judge of the District of Texas; which was adopted, yeas 110, nays 24.

On motion of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted, calling for information from the President, relative to claims that have been paid or are still pending, made by Custom House officers, under a new construction of the law.

Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, moved that 100,000 copies of the report of the Superintendent of the Census, be printed for the use of members, which was referred to the committee on printing.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., moved that the joint resolutions of the Senate for conferring the brevet rank of Lieutenant General upon Major General Scott be taken up, upon which a call of the House was ordered.

There being only 147 members present, Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, suggested that the member from Georgia should not press the motion in so thin a House.

Mr. Stephens declined acceding, as he thought, whether the House were full or not, members would arrive at a correct conclusion.

The yeas and nays were then taken as to suspending the rules, which was negatived—yeas 74, nays 70—there not being a vote of two-thirds.

A motion having been made to reconsider the vote against the resolution to authorize the superintendent of public printing to employ two clerks and a messenger.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, spoke in favor of the motion, and recapitulated at length the duties to be performed by the superintendent, which he said it is impossible for that officer to perform without the proposed assistance.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., moved an amendment that the Secretary of the Senate and the clerk of the House each discharge a clerk, whose duties would be superseded if the resolution prevailed, which was negatived.

The previous questien having been ordered, the yeas and nays were taken upon the passage of the resolution, which was agreed to—yeas 95, nays 42.

Considerable time was spent with reference to a resolution authorizing the receiving of reports of committees, against which there should be no objection, provided that no bill be put upon its passage without the unanimous consent of the House; but there being no quorum voting on the passage of the resolution, the House adjourned at half past two o'clock.

GEORGIA RAILROADS. The Savannah Republican in publishing the annual report of the Central Rail road and Banking Co., remarks as follows:

The impression which we derive from looking over all the late reports of Railroads in Georgia, is that there is no other system in any other State from which such stupendous and beneficial results have flowed, with so little outlay of capital. To no road probably in this broad land is this remark more applicable than to the Central Road. Its operations have outstripped by far the most sanguine estimates. Our readers will not have forgotten that in the report of March, 1851, it was represented that the net income of the road would be at least $375,000 per annum. The report published this morning shows that the net income has gone up to the figure of $507,000. The gross income is $945,508 28.

We observe with pleasure that it is recommended to purchase 14 new locomotives, in addition to those now in use, and to have a thousand freight cars in readiness for the business of transportation.

IMPORTANT VERDICT IN AN ADVERTISING CASE. The proprietor of the New York Courier and Enquirer has recovered a verdict of $300 in the Supreme Court of that State, against Henry J. Ibbotson, for advertising. It appears the advertisement, not being marked for any particular number of insertions, was permitted to remain in the paper 150 days, at $2 a day. The defence set up was chiefly that Mr. Ibbotson's orders in respect to the advertisement were not carried out. However, he took the Courier and Enquirer daily, and, as was presumed by the Court, saw the advertisement in question, and should have notified the editor to alter or discontinue it. The court ruled that he should have given this notice, and not have expected to enjoy the benefit of the advertisement without paying for it.

THREATENED DISRUPTION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. It is stated by the Weekly Dispatch, that in consequence of the determination of the Crown not to allow convocation to sit for the despatch of business, the leaders of the high-church party, at a recent meeting, have resolved to secede from the establishment, and to connect themselves with the Episcopal church of Scotland, which, while in all main points it agrees with the church of England, adds to its services an acknowledgment something very like the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, and regulates its own affairs by synods of bishops and clergy. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, one of the leaders of the movement, has taken the first step.

A Shoemaker who thought himself a poet, became enamored of a fair damsel who lived opposite his shp. Wishing to gain her favor, he sent her a pair of shoes as a present, accompanied by the following distitch:

"*Dear Miss:*
Myself the favorite of the muses,
Begs your acceptance of a pair of shooses."

Thackery, in his last lecture, paid a deserved compliment to the English language. "It is the only language," he said, "that freedom is permitted to speak." A beautiful thought, and as true as beautiful. To curse a tyrant in French is attended with as many dangers as the small pox.

LETTER FROM JOHN RANDOLPH.

We have much pleasure, says the Washington Union, in laying before our readers this morning the following letter from the celebrated orator and statesman, John Randolph of Roanoke. The letter of the Rev. Mr. Tustin explains the circumstances under which Mr. Randolph's letter was written.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 14, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union:

DEAR SIR: Not satisfied to partake alone of the mingled emotions of pleasure and sadness which have been awakened in reading the following letter from the brilliant and eccentric orator of Roanoke, I send it to you for publication, that the readers of the Union and the public generally may share in the sorrowful gratification which I have experienced in its perusal. It proves beyond question, that whilst, from disease and other causes, Mr. Randolph exhibited on some occasions an irascible and peevish disposition, his heart was nevertheless the depository of some of the finest and noblest feelings of which our fallen nature is capable. I do not accord fully with all the sentiments he has here expressed, but in its general tenor and spirit the letter has my most hearty approbation. It is a beautiful specimen of fraternal sympathy and affection, expressed in terms of tenderness and propriety which I have never seen excelled. It was written to his half-brother, the Hon. Henry St. George Tucker, on the occasion of the demise of his eldest son, a youth of singular promise, possessing largely the personal and intellectual attractions of his accomplished father. It is proper to remark that the letter was found among the private papers of the distinguished gentleman to whom it was addressed, by his son, John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia. Having been long associated with the family of Judge Tucker in terms of intimate friendship, I have obtained permission from Mr. Beverly Tucker, of this city, to dispose of the communication as my judgment and sense of propriety might dictate. I therefore send it to you for publication, and bespeak for it especially the attention of those who, in the days of other years, were associated with its distinguished author in the relations of personal and political friendship.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient serv't,
SEPTIMUS TUSTIN.

The Letter.

May *He* who has the power, and always the will, when earnestly, humbly, and devotedly entreated, support and comfort you, my brother! I shall not point to the treasures that remain to you in your surviving children, and their mother, dearer than all of these put together. No; I have felt too deeply how little power have words that play round the head to reach the heart when it is sorely wounded. The common-places of consolation are at the tongue's end of all the self-complacent and satisfied, from the pedant priest to the washer-woman. (They who don't feel can talk.) I abjure them all. The father of Lord Russell, when condoled with according to form, by the book, replied, "I would not give my dead son for any other man's living." May this thought come home to your bosom, too; but not on the same occasion. May the spirit of God, which is not the chimera of heated brains, nor a device of artful men to frighten and cajole the credulous, but is as much an existence that can be felt and understood as the whisperings of your own heart, or the love you bore to him that you have lost—may that Spirit, which is the comforter, shed His influence upon your soul, and incline your heart and understanding to the only right way, which is that of life eternal! Did you ever read Bishop Butler's Analogy? If not, I will send it to you. Have you read THE BOOK? What I say upon this subject I not only believe, but I know to be true—that the *Bible*, studied with an humble and contrite heart, never yet failed to do its work, even with those who from idiosyncracy or disordered minds have conceived that they were cut off from its promises of a life to come.

"Ask and ye shall receive; seek and ye shall find; knock and it shall be opened unto you." This was my only support and stay during years of misery and darkness; and just as I had almost begun to despair, after more than ten years of penitence and prayer, it pleased God to enable me to see the truth, to which until then my eyes had been sealed. To this vouchsafement I have made the most ungrateful returns. But I would not give up my slender portion of the price paid for our redemption—yes, my brother, *our* redemption—the ransom of sinners—of all who do not hug their chains and refuse to come out from the house of bondage—I say that I would not exchange my little portion in the Son of David for the power and glory of the Parthian or Roman empires as described by Milton in the temptation of our Lord and Saviour—not for all with which the enemy tempted the Saviour of man.

This is the secret of the change of my spirits, which all who know me must have observed within a few years past. After years spent in humble and contrite entreaty that the tremendous sacrifice on Mount Calvary might not have been made in vain for me—the chief test of sinners—it pleased God to speak his peace into my heart—that peace of God which passeth all understanding to them that know it not, and even to them that do. And although I have now, as then, to reproach myself with time mis-spent and faculties misemployed; although my condition has on more than one occasion resembled that of him who, having one evil spirit cast out, was taken possession of by seven other spirits more wicked than the first, and the first also; yet I trust that they, too, by the power and mercy of God, may be, if they are not, vanquished.

But where am I running to? On this subject more hereafter. Meanwhile, assure yourself of what is of small value compared with that of those who are a piece of yourself—of the unchanged regard and sympathy of your mother's son. Ah! my God! I remember to have seen her die, to have followed her to the grave, to have wondered that the sun continued to rise and set and the order of Nature to go on. Ignorant of *true* religion, but not yet an atheist, I remember with horror my impious expostulations with God upon this bereavement—"but not yet an atheist." The existence of atheism has been denied; but I was an honest one. Hume began and Hobbes finished me. I read Spinoza and all the tribe. Surely I fell by no ignoble hand. And the very man (——) who gave me Hume's "Essay upon Human Nature" to read administered Beattie upon Truth, as the antidote—Venice treacle against arsenic and the essential oil of bitter almonds—a bread and milk poultice for the bite of the cobra capello.

Had I remained a successful political leader I might never have been a Christian. But it pleased God that my pride should be mortified; that by death and desertion I should lose my friends; that, except in the veins of a maniac, and he, too, possessed "of a child by a deaf and dumb spirit," there should not run one drop of my father's blood in any living creature besides myself. The death of Tudor finished my humiliation. I had tried all things but the refuge to Christ, and to that, with parential stripes, was I driven. Often did I cry out with the father of that wretched boy, "Lord! I believe—help thou mine unbelief;" and the gracious mercy of our Lord to this wavering faith, staggering under the force of the hard heart of unbelief, I humbly hoped would, in his good time, be extended to me also.—St. Mark, vii., 17—29.

Throw Revelation aside, and I can drive any man by irresistible induction to atheism. John Marshall could not resist me. When I say any man, I mean a man capable of logical and consequential reasoning. Deism is the refuge of those that startle at atheism, and can't believe Revelation; and my ——, (may God have forgiven us both,) and myself used, with Diderot & Co., to laugh at the deistical bigots who must have milk, not being able to digest meat. All theism is derived from Revelation—that of the laws confessedly. Our own is from the same source—so is the false revelation of Mahomet; and I can't much blame the Turks for considering the Franks and Greeks to be idolators. Every other idea of *one God* that floats in the world is derived from the tradition of the sons of Noah handed down to their posterity.

But enough—and more than enough—I can scarcely guide my pen. I will, however, add that no lukewarm seeker ever became a real Christian; for "from the days of John the Baptist until now, the kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force"—a text which I read 500 times before I had the slightest conception of its true application.

Your brother,
J. R., of Roanoke.

To H. St. G. TUCKER, esq.

MISSISSIPPI UNITED STATES SENATOR. Governor Foote has appointed B. N. Kinyon, of Jacinto, U. S. Senator, in the place of the Hon. Walter Brooke, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

N. Y. Herald.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 28.

NAVAL STORES—Further sales yesterday of 600 bbls. Turpentine at $3 25 for soft, per 280 lbs.; market closing firm, with a better demand. We hear of no transactions this morning. Spirits Turpentine has further advanced in price, and we note sales yesterday of some 4 a 500 barrels at 50 a 52 cents per gallon; market closing firm at latter figure, with a fair demand. We hear of no sales this morning, but holders are firm at above quotations, with a very light stock offering. Sale yesterday of 117 bbls. Tar at $1 90 per bbl.

HAY—Sale a few days since of 200 bales Eastern Hay on private terms.

SALT—Sale yesterday of 3000 bushels alum salt on private terms.

TIMBER—Sales of four rafts at $5, $6, $7 50, and $9 per M., inspection and measurement.

Wilmington Journal.

RICHMOND, VA., Dec., 28, 1852.

Tobacco—This article continues in very good demand, but there is very little selling—nor will there be much doing until after the Holidays. Lugs $4 to 6; leaf $6 50 to 9; no fine offering.

N. M. MARTIN & CO.

Wheat—Red 110 cts.; white 115 cents.
Flour—Held at $5 50; Scottsville $5 62½ cts.
Corn—Sales of new at 60 a 62½ cts.
Corn Meal—75 cents per bushel.
Oats—40 to 45 cents per bushel, for ordinary Virginia.
Offal—Bran 18 cents per bushel, Shorts 25 cts.; Brown Stuff 30 cts.; Ship Stuff 50 cts.
Bacon—Virginia cured hog round would bring 12½ to 13; Western sides, 10½ cents; shoulders 9 a 9½ cents; prime Family Hams 13½; New hams 14; Sides 11½ a 11½; Shoulders, 10½ a 10½.
Fish—Herrings, No. 1 Cut $7 a 7 25; Gross 5½ a 5¾; Roe $7 00, Mackerel, No. 3, $7 a 7½; No. 2, $11½ a 12. No. 1, $12 50 a 13. Shad—None in market. Halifax Gross Herrings $3 a $3 50.
Plaster—Sales from wharf at $5 to $5 25; Ground $8.
Lime—Sales at Wharf $1 20; Store $1 36½.
Butter—Is in better supply. Firkin 18 to 25 cts., per lb.; fresh Roll 23 to 25; Goshen 20 to 24 cents.
Guano—For Peruvian $52.

BALTIMORE, Dec., 27.

The Canada's news has had a favorable effect on breadstuffs—sales of 1,700 bbls. Howard street flour at $5 37; City Mills held at $5 50. Rye flour, $4 50. Corn meal, $3 75. Wheat advanced—red, 118 a 120 cents; white held at 122 a 128 cents. Sales of white corn at 60 a 61 cents; yellow, 62 a 63 cents. Oats, 37 a 40 cents. Provisions and groceries unchanged. Whiskey, 25 a 26 cents. Stocks steady.

There were 900 beef cattle offered to-day, 430 of which were sold at $2 50 a $4 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $5 a $7 50 net, averaging $3 31 gross —350 head were driven off, and 120 left over. The market closed dull and declining. Hogs, $7 50 a $8 per 100 lbs.

The Great Telegraph Suit—Health of Mr. King.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. In the Supreme Court to-day the Telegraph case was resumed. Mr. Gillett finished the opening argument in behalf of O'Reilly, and was followed by Mr. Hading, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the applilees. He gave an interesting explanation of the scientific principles of the Morse instruments, putting three of them in operation in the Court room, by way of illustration.

The health of Vice President King gradually improves, and his friends are more hopeful. He has had no medical attendance since Thursday, and is able to leave his room and go down to his meals. He sleeps better, and his cough has much abated.

Gen. Pierce and his removals from Office.

CONCORD, Dec. 25. The New Hampshire Patriot holds the following language in speaking of the policy of Gen. Pierce with regard to removals from office: "The whig incumbents, appointed in the place of democrats, who have spent their time and money to defeat Gen. Pierce, have no claim on his forbearance, and must expect no quarter. The democratic party has given no pledges to retain them. General Pierce is determined that the corruption, negligence and imbecility of the present rulers shall be reformed, and the officers banished from the places they have disgraced. The Augean stables are to be cleansed."

Great Freshet in the West—Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27. The heavy rains during the latter part of last week have caused destructive floods in the Great and Little Miami rivers. The Miami canal is broke ten miles above, and will require two weeks to repair. The White-water canal is also broken. The Miami & Cincinnati and Hamilton & Dayton railroads are much damaged, and on both the trains are unable to run. On the latter several bridges have been washed away.

In Indiana the floods were very heavy. On the Madison and Indinapolis railroad several bridges were washed away. A freight engine with ten cars fell through the bridge at Pleasant river, and three men connected with the train were missing. In the vicinity of Madison much damage was done to property, and several lives were lost.

MARRIED,

On the 16th ultimo, in the vicinity of Raleigh, by the Rev. T. W. Tobey, Mr. R. P. Zimmerman, of Georgia, to Miss Bettie, daughter of the late Rev. T. Meredith.

In Johnston, on the 15th ultimo, by W. H. McCullers, Esq. Capt. J. J. Ferrell, to Miss Adeline C. Ellington, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. F. Ellington.

In Surry County, on the 16th ultimo, Mr. James A. Lovell to Miss Bettie Franklin, all of that County.

Light of life and life's best blessing,
Is the love that meets return;
Shall, I, that rich boon possessing,
E'er the matchless blessing spurn?
No! fondly no, my bosom sighs,
No! gently no my heart replies. [Com.

Spirit of the Age, Live Giraffe, and Star copy.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEPARATE sealed proposals for printing the Acts and Journals of the late General Assembly, and the printing to be done for the next Assembly, all to be done as directed by the several laws on that subject, will be received at the Office of Secretary of State until the 10th of January next. Suitable indexes to be attached to the Laws and Journals. The contractors to give bond, with approved security, for the faithful discharge of their duty.

WM. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1852. 13—2t.
Register and Star copy.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R. R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other necessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson, N. C.

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1852. 13—6t.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the second Monday in January next, under the superintendence of Miss V. C. Ramsey.

Terms per session, English branches, $7,50, $10 according to advancement—higher languages, $5 each.

For Music on Piano,	$18 00
" " " Guitar,	18 00

Board in the village $7 per month, in the country $6.

For further particulars address

P. A. DUNN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

December 30, 1852. 13—3w.
Register will please copy three times, weekly.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE thirteenth session of this Institution, under the direction of the present Principal, will commence on the 17th of January.

An experienced corps of Teachers in the various departments of a thorough education will act as assistants. Terms as heretofore.

Circulars containing more minute information will be forwarded to those who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, Dec. 17, 1852. 13—[20th J.

PEPPER BOX—CLOSING UP!!

THE subscriber intending to discontinue business in Raleigh, offers for sale his entire interest, and all the fixtures belonging to

His House of Refreshments,

including the rent of the Stand, for one year, and Retailer's Licence, also for one year; with a new and splendid

Billiard Table, with Marble bed;

which is regarded as one of the best in North Carolina, and has only been in use a short time.

Among the articles of Furniture are the following: One marble top Bureau, with looking glass attached; Marble top Wash Stand; Curtain cherry Bedstead, bed and furniture, and two other beds and bedsteads; Mahogany wardrobe and candle-stand; Mahogany rocking chair; Walnut table; Marble top centre table; one dozen large arm chairs; one dozen round back sash seat chairs; half dozen Stool chairs; Carpet, looking Glass, Lamps, &c., Tables of all knds, two cooking Stoves, and one room Stove, together with a large Stock of excellent LIQUORS, of all kinds, and Segars of the choicest brands, selected by the subscriber in New York: one Milch cow and calf, three sows and pigs, and several other hogs, Kitchen furniture, crockery and Glass ware, a great variety; and all articles appertaining to the business, and useful to housekeepers. Bargains may be expected by all who are in want of anything here specified which is offered for sale.

As the business is closing up, all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the establishment will present them. No long indulgence will be given, and early settlements will be more convenient for all concerned.

If any person is desirous of engaging in the business a first rate bargain may be had in the whole establishment, and the subscriber would be pleased to sell out, at one bargain, this whole complete concern.

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1852. 13—2t

P. S. If not sold privately, due notice will be given of a Public Sale.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

Dwelling House & Livery Stables.

THE undersigned having determined to change his business, offers for sale the entire Lot adjoining on the south side of Princess street, between Second and Third streets, on which is situated the Dwelling House and Livery Stables, now occupied by him.

The Dwelling House,

situated in the central portion of the town, on the corner of two streets, is well arranged and sufficiently commodious for most families, having all necessary out buildings attached to it.

The Livery Stables

are very extensive, and as well planned and arranged, and as conveniently located as any similar establishment in the Southern country. The main building fronting on Second street, with its entire length on Princess street, is 100 feet long by 56 feet broad, has a basement, principal floor and loft, each of as great capacity as the size of the building will permit, is built in the best manner of stone and brick, and being covered with tin is as nearly fire proof as a building used for stables can well be made. An abundant supply of the purest spring water is had within ten feet of the building, and the establishment is now enjoying very extended patronage.

The lot will be divided if desired, and the Eastern end on which the Livery Stables stand, sold separate from the Western end on which the Dwelling House is situated.

The terms will be accommodating, and any information in reference to the premises will be given by the undersigned, or in his absence by N. N. Nixon, Esq.,

The above property unless previously disposed of at private sale, will be sold by public Auction, on the first day of January next. H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, Dec. 11th, 1852. 9—3w.

$ 200 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina:*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that George Foster, late of the county of Mecklenburg, stands charged with the murder of one Charles Foster, in said County, and that the said George Foster has fled from justice and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Foster may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg county.

DESCRIPTION:

George Foster is described to be about 28 years of age, is five feet five or six inches high, of dark copper color, is a free man, and when spoken to appears cheerful and is apt to smile, weighs 130 or 140 pounds, rather slender, and known in some places as George Hapgood.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 9th day of December, A. D. 1852.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1852. 9—4w.

$ 300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Wilson England, late of the county of Catawba,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, the NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having interview the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE O. THE TOOTHACHE

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Belt's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at TUCKER'S.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 11th day of January next, for the purpose of electing a board of Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, Secretary.

Raleigh, December 6th, 1852. 7—td.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified at the County Court of Halifax, held on the 4th Monday in October, 1852, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas W. Holden, dec'd, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against him, in any way, to present them immediately, and all persons indebted to said Estate by note, account or otherwise to come forward immediately and settle.

HENRY N. HOLDEN, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 12th, 1852, 1—2m.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

Boots and Shoes.

JAMES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do., a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad.

EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

Fancy Cloth Sack Frocks.

WE have just received this morning four dozen more of those handsome business Cloth Coats, of all colors and sizes—made up in our usual good style at HARDING'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City, on the first Monday in January next.

C. DEWEY, *Cashier*

Raleigh, Nov. 24, 1852. 5—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads. 1 bale ex. st. Osnaburg.

J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received at Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

A LP OIL—Winter Strained Oil in store and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Now opening my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans, single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny, Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
Segars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. *M.* Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844-'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols. 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852. 58—

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at November Sessions of Wake County Court, qualified as Executrix of the late Richard Smith of the City of Raleigh, hereby notifies all persons having any claims against the estate of the deceased to present them for payment, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Also, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment. Mr. Sidney M. Barbee and Mr. Edward C. Belvin are authorized in my name to collect the Store debts—close store accounts, sell the goods and merchandize on hand and grant receipts and acquittances for payments made.

PENELOPE SMITH, Ex'x.

November 15th, 1852. 946—4tw.

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIlwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French worked Muslin undersleeves,
Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great vasiety,
do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,
do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation do do do
Lisle do do do
Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 38—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock. Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Eastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

IATE & CO. have this day received another supply of very fine medium and low-priced Clothing, the y latest style, which we are offering at reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Fayetteville Street, one door above Stith's, Raleigh.

Nov. 7th, 1852. 103—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations. By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TUPNER,

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the present General Assembly to amend the Charter of the town of Lumberton.

Oct. 25, 1852.

ROBINSON & Co's., Shoes and Slippers, 250 pairs Mo. and Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Ladies, Misses, and Children's Goat Bootees, White Kid Slippers. For sale by J. BROWN.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS.

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

NEW BOOKS.

NEW AND COMPLETE COOK-BOOK The actical Cook-Book, containing upwards of one thousand receipts, consisting of directions for selecting, preparing, and cooking all kinds of Meats, Fish, Poultry, and Game; Soups, Broths, Vegetables, and Salads, Also, for making all kinds of Plain and Fancy Breads. Pastes, Puddings, Cakes, Creams, Ices, Jellies, Preserves, Marmalades, &c, &c., &c. Together with various Miscellaneous Receipts, and numerous Preparations for Invalids. By Mrs. BLISS. In one vol., 12mo.

The Freemason's Manual; a companion for the initiated through all the degrees of Freemasonry, from the 'Entered Apprentice' to the higher degrees of 'Knighthood.' Embracing Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Past Master, Mark Master, Most Excellent Master, Royal Arch, Select Master, High Priesthood, Knight of the Red Cross, Knights Templars, Knights of Malta, the Ancient Constitution of the Order, &c Embellished with upwards of one hundred Engravings, illustrating the emblems and symbols of the Order. By Rev. KINSEY JOHNS STEWART, K. T. This work has the sanction and approval of the R. W. G. M. of the State of Delaware, and of the M. E. G. H. P. of the Grand H. R. A. C. of Pennsylvania.

For sale at the N. C Bookstore by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, September 27th, 1852. 91—

TO MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS!

THE Trustees of Floral College, North Carolina, wish to employ an accomplished Instructor in Music to take charge of the Musical department in said Institution. The salary will be liberal.

Proposals will therefore be received by the undersigned Committee until the 11th of December next, when the Board of Trustees will convene and make a selection and inform the successful candidate of the selection made. Applicants must specify the amount they are willing to take for their services for the term of one year, and also accompany their proposals with certificates of recommendation as to moral character and Musical attainments. Any information desired in regard to the Institution can be obtained by addressing the committee at Gilopolis Post Office, Robeson County, N. C.

☞ It is immaterial whether the applicants are gentlemen or ladies.

J. B. McCALLUM,
WM. McKAY,
JOHN McNEILL, } *Com.*

September 20, 1852. 99—4w.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Tombs, Monuments, Head-Stones, &c

THE Subscriber having been North and purchased a large assortment of Italian and American MARBLE for *Monuments, Tombs*, and *Headstones*, and *Hearth, paint stones, slabs* for *Soda Founts, Baker's Stabs*, and Nova Scotia *grindstones*. solicits the patronage of the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country. He invites the citizens to call and see his monuments, tomb and head stones and drafts, or send their orders, which will be punctually attended to.

The subscriber has been in business in this place sixteen years, and you can refer to any of the citizens of Raleigh.

His Marble-Yard is ten minutes' walk from the State House, at the South-East Corner of the Graveyard.

The subscriber has examined the Northern prices, and has no hesitation in saying he can do work on as reasonable terms as any.

WILLIAM STRONACH.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1852. 85—1y.

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets, Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Candles.

15 BOXES best patent Sper Candles,
20 do do Adamantine do
20 do Hull's Patent Tallow do
Hull's No. 1 Bar Soap,
Black Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Indigo, for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS, with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

Encourage Home Industry,

BY PATRONIZING THE

Machine Shop and Foundry of

STAFFORD, CLARK & DIXON,

Who Manufacture all Sizes of

Horse Power and Threshing Machines,

(BOTH PORTABLE AND STATIONARY;)

STRAW-CUTTERS OF VARIOUS PATTERNS,

WHEAT FANS,

Mill and Factory Gear, Saw and Grist Mill Irons, Bark Mills, Wool Carding Machines, Edge Tools, &c., &c.

Address Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C.

October 25th, 1852. 101—8t.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1852. *David* Hunt and wife and others, *vs.* Mourning Wright and others. Petition to sell slaves for Division.

IT appearing that James Wright of Tennessee, Thos. Allgood of Dalaware, and Gideon Wright of Tennessee, defendants in this case live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks, notifying them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the aforesaid County, at the Court House in Louisburg, on the 2nd Monday in December, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; otherwise the same will be heard exparte as to them and decree made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of said Court at office, 23d October, 1852.

Y. PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

October 25, 1852. (Pr, adv. $5 62½.) 945—6w.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of an act, to authorize certain persons therein named, to raise, by way of lottery, twenty thousand dollars, to cut and excavate out a Canal, and make a road along said Canal, in Washington County. Said Canal and Road is to commence at some suitable place at the Albemarle Sound.

Or to revive and amend the acts of the Legislature, passed at the session of 1833-'34, authorizing certain persons therein named to raise, by lottery, six thousand dollars to cut a Canal in Washington County. Or application will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, now in session, for the passage of an act to incorporate a company to cut and excavate out a Canal and make a Road along the same in Washington County Said Canal and Road to commence at some suitable place at the Albemarle Sound, in the aforesaid County.

October 21st, 1852. 100—td.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown Williams, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated in the South-western part of Raleigh, near the residence of Maj. Collins. The House is new, has two stories, and the lot has upon it all necessary outhouses. There is half an acre of ground attached.

A good bargain may be had, if application is made soon. Persons who wish to purchase, will of course examine the premises. E. A. GORMAN.

Raleigh Oct. 18, 1852. 97—tf.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

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Ocotber, 22 1852. 99—

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.
Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company are hereby notified that an instalment of Four Dollars on the Share will be required to be paid on the 20th of December, 1852. Prompt payment is requested. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. MYERS, President.

JNO. A. SHARP, Secretary.

Greenville, November 15th, 1852. 1—4t.

2000 SMITH'S Mullen No. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

J. BROWN.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

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Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

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J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
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